REGISTERED No. [illegible]—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,269—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 46	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 66
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, on SATURDAY, the 27th July 1878, at 4 p.m., to touch at Karwar, Narakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Britten, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1878, at 4 p.m., to touch at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Britten, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 573 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 27th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Sues Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£21	£15	£4	With Wine.
Suez	26	22	9	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, will sail on the 31st instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, WHITE BROTHERS' well-known PORTLAND CEMENT.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th July 1878.

FIRST CLASS HORSES and CARRIAGES on HIRE, at Moderate Terms. Apply at the Stables, in Bell Lane, opposite to the Roman Catholic Chapel in the Fort, or to J. J. D'ALMEIDA, care of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Limited, Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

THE invigorating effect of this Medicine since it was first introduced in 1840, under the direction of the late celebrated Physician, Dr. J. R. Chilton, of New York, has been too well known. Sure remedy for mercurial diseases, dysentery, liver complaint, costiveness, and for all cases of nervous debility.

DOSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO., Sole Agents.

6, Parsee Bazaar Street, opposite Graham's Buildings.

BULL'S IMPROVED PATENT KILNS.

EXTENSIVE improvements have resulted in so greatly reducing the cost of these Kilns, that they are applicable to burning any number of Bricks or Tiles, from five lakhs upwards. The saving in fuel and certainty of out-turn have also been largely increased.

They are admirably adapted for the employment of Jail labour, and one is now working in the Central Jail, Benares, with complete success.

A Kiln, with iron work complete, to burn 3 to 4 lakhs a month, can now be constructed for Rs. 240.

As evasion of the payment of Royalty has in some cases been attempted by the construction of straight portions of Kilns, the Patentee hereby informs all persons using such straight Kilns that they are as liable to Royalty charges as circular or any other shaped Kilns, if worked in accordance with the process or method for which a patent was granted to him.

The Patentee is prepared to dispose of monopolies on special terms. A liberal commission allowed for business obtained.

For drawings, terms, and to see Kilns at work, apply to W. BULL, Lucknow.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	26th July.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(s) AUSTRALIA	2682	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	16th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	23rd do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Sues, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Sues to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SUNDA	1704	300	J. Reeves	5th August.
HINDOSTAN	3186	600	N. W. Haselwood	19th do.
VENETIA	3736	450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASHAM	2033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Grain, Cotton, Iron, Gum, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Borse Bunder.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of grain, cotton, iron, and other sundry articles.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Wares Bunder, in the Government Shed near the Mandvee Sluice, on Company's account and at the risk of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and by order of Mooltanee Samuttmull Gullamull:—

8 G—50 borsa of wool, ex s.s. "Scotra," from Kurrachee.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer at the presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Mount Well Chowkee's compound, on THURSDAY, the 25th July 1878, at 2 p.m., the following unserviceable stores consisting of:—

A small quantity of iron and brass ornamental foliated hinges, French bolts, brass door locks, gilt wall papers, marble slab 4 feet by 2 feet 9 inches, ball cocks, wire, lanterns, morocco leather pieces, brass tubing copper rods, lead sheet in pieces, teakwood glazed, venetianed and barred windows and doors, blackwood partition framing, rafters, posts, planks, tarpauling, cut tree fire-wood, C. I. American cooking stove, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1878.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 3, Kalbadevi Road, next to the Govt. Book Depot.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at his late residence, Marine Lines, the property belonging to the late Surgeon Major A. M. Rogers, Marine Battalion, consisting of blackwood furniture.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p.m.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

An excellent office brougham with powerful horse and harness. The above property is now on view.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 23rd July 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BASS'S BEER, the Bull Dog Brand, bottled by the well known Bottlers, Messrs. ROBERT PORTER & Co., of London.

Quarts in 4 dozen cases at Rs. 5-8 per dozen.
Pints „ 8 „ „ „ „ 3-6 „

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th July 1878.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. have the following FIRST CLASS BRANDIES and WINES FOR SALE:—

BRANDIES.

CUSENIER'S FINE BRANDY	Rs. 24	per doz. Quarts.
L. BECHADE Do.	„ 18	per do.

WINES.

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE	Rs. 30	per doz. Quarts.
AMONTILADO SHERRY	„ 25	per do.
HAUT BARSAC (White Wine)	„ 15	per do.
CHABLIS Do.	„ 16	per do.
Do. Do.	„ 18	per 2 doz. Pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR (Fine Claret)	„ 18	per do.
LORMONT Do.	„ 14	per do.
HAUT MARGHAUX (a few cases)	„ 11	per do.
ST. JULIEN (Hautebage's)	„ 10	per do.
MEDOC (Breakfast Bordeaux)	„ 8	per doz. Quarts.

NOTICES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances. } In 1870 ... £139,808; „ 1873 ... £295,149; „ 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

WATSON & COMPANY'S CLEARANCE SALE.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

CARPETS.

Several lengths of Tapestry

From 10 to 40 yards

Re. 1-8 per yd.

CRETONNES,

From As. 8 per yd.

FURNITURE CHINTZES

Rs. 12-8

Per piece of 30 yards.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN.

LACE AND LENO CURTAINS,

From Rs. 6-8 per pair.

HUCKABACK TOWELLING,

8 As. per yd.

CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARRISTERS' CHAMBERS in Rampart Row, in the building known as the OLD BOMBAY CLUB HOUSE. Rents very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of LALBHAI RAMDASS, late of Surat, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI HARKORE, widow of the said LALBHAI RAMDASS and ICHARAM GUNGADASS.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the applicants abovenamed as two of the surviving Executors named in the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased.

All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 22nd day of July 1878.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI, Applicant's Attorney.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of any or all of the undermentioned BOARDS, viz.:—

Moulmein Teak Boards	276 Tons.
Benteak Boards	275 do.

Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good-faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 22nd July 1878.

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA!! HYDROPHOBIA!!!

A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,
F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAM AND CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE,
AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED,
AT THEIR COMMISSION ROOMS, EAST STREET, POONA.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 25TH JULY 1878.
(Commencing at 7-30 a.m.)

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAM & Co. have been instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the above date, the undermentioned 5 thorough-bred ARAB PRESENTATION HORSES, the property of Government, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

No. 1—A Dark Iron Grey, height 14-2, age 3 years, would make a very handsome charger, or a Lady's Horse.
No. 2—A Dappled, pure dessert-born Horse, height 14-1, age 3 years—a perfect beauty.
No. 3—A Chestnut, height 14-2, age 5 years, would make a handsome charger for heavy weight.
No. 4—A Chestnut, height 14-2, age 5 years; those last 2 horses would make a capital pair for carriage.
No. 5—A Light Grey, height 14-2½, age 4 years, also would make a very good charger or a hunter.

These horses may be seen at any time at their stables on the Bund Road at the back of Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy's Bungalow, Poona.

LUDHA EBRAM & Co., Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 22nd July 1878.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Re. 1-12.....per bottle.....Credit Rs. 2-0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0
Pints „ „ „ 5-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,
PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST AND VIOLENCELLIST,

BEGS to solicit the patronage of the Public and especially his former constituents, will undertake to Repair, Tune, and give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c., either at the pupils' houses or at his own place.

☞ THE TERRACE, opposite Bolton & Co., Byculla.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PRIVATE FAMILY PHYSICIAN required for a NATIVE CHIEF. Apply to A. B. C., Office of this paper.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by BITTER MOLKENTELLER and Co. Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

"INITIAL" STATIONERY. In boxes of 50 sheets Notepaper and 50 Envelopes, embossed in 4 colours. Re. 1-8. Post free. MANAGER, Caxton Works, Bombay.

"MANZANILLA."—A Consignment of this PALE, DRY, and WHOLESOME WINE for SALE in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks. Costs when bottled under Rs. 23 per dozen. Apply to Godownkeeper, W. Nicol & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY and LUNCH CAKES, French Rolls, Muffins, &c. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Company import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are from Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., the well known superiority of whose manufacture of these articles guarantees their quality.

The LEATHER GOODS.—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET-BOOKS, PURCES and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the very best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constant presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

THE STOCK COMPRISES:

ACCOUNT BOOKS, plain and locked.
ALBUMS, for Portraits and Landscapes.
BLOTTING CASES, plain and elegant.
BLOTTING PADS, and Paper, and Bouquet Papers.
BRISTOL MOUNTS, of superior quality, in sizes.
CARDS, Playing and Visiting.
CARD CASES, for the above, in variety.
CARD AND LETTER RACKS, and Desk Stands.
DESKS, "Albert," "Travellers," &c.
DIARIES, in various editions.
ESCRITOIRES and Envelope and Paper Cases.
EYELETS, Presses, Gum Bottles and Erasers.
INKS, by Blackwood, Stephens, and others.
INKSTANDS, Invoice Files and Ivory Tablets.
LETTER SCALES, Cages, and Cases.
MANUSCRIPT BOOKS, and Music Paper.
PAPERS & ENVELOPES, for local or postal correspondence.
PAPER CLIPS, Fasteners, Knives, & Weights.
PENS, Steel and Quill, of every kind.
PEN CLEANERS, Knives, Makers, and Racks.
POCKET-BOOKS, useful and elegant, in variety.
PURSES, Porte-monnaies, in variety.
QUILLS, Made Quill Pens, and Nibs.
SCRAP BOOKS, and Portfolios for Music, Drawing, &c.
SLATES, Ordinary, Book, and Porcelain.
STATIONERY CABINETS of Solid Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut.
STATIONERY CASES of Oak, Japanned Tin, or Walnut.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, in Morocco and Russia, fitted.
TRAVELLERS' COMPANION, being Desk and Dressing Case in one.
TRAVELLERS' or "Ne Plus Ultra," Writing Case.

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, AND PRAYER BOOKS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

THE undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for the sale of Messrs. W. and A. GILBEY'S WINES and SPIRITS, beg to call special attention to the extent to which these have been appreciated in the United Kingdom as shown by the extraordinary demand which has sprung up for them. The sales during 1877 amounted to more than 900,000 dozens, or nearly 18,000 dozens weekly, representing (*vide* Government Returns of Duty Payments) ONE-TWENTIETH PART OF THE ENTIRE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Each bottle bears W. and A. Gilbey's Seal and Label with full particulars as to quality, age, &c. The purity, quantity and genuineness of every article are guaranteed.

PORTS. SHERRIES. CLARETS. | SPARKLING WINES. BRANDIES. WHISKEYS, &c.

Particulars may be had on application.

FORBES AND CO.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEAUTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following:—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch...Rs. 25
Do. Hunting do. ... 25
Do. ½ „ do. ... 27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, so its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case	Rs.	150
Do. do. in strong gold case		200
Do. do. keyless do.		250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Breguet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 13
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 50
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality	50
&c., &c., &c., &c.	

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

THE date for FINAL TENDERS for the PIPING only of the KHARAGHORA WATER WORKS has been EXTENDED to the 22nd August. The date for TENDERS for the MASONRY WORKS remains UNCHANGED.

J. C. POTTINGER, Executive Engineer Irrigation, Gujerat.

Ahmedabad, 19th July 1878.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AVOID QUACKS AND QUACK MEDICINES.

THOSE suffering from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Genital organs successfully treated by a European Surgeon of great experience in the above diseases. Cures guaranteed. Address M. D., General Post Office, Madras.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Re. 25 per month including eyes; Horses in Infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had Post Free on application.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS
ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
GINGER BRANDY.
("STANDARD" BRAND.)

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Dr. RADCLIFFE Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasant and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES, 17, WATER LANE, LONDON.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and malaise which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 22ND JULY 1878.

BUSINESS here has been considerably interrupted during the day by heavy rains and boisterous weather, in consequence of which all shipping operations have been suspended.

Reuter's telegrams of Saturday's date report very little change in any of the Home markets. Consols remain at 95¼ and French Rentes at 114½, and Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still quoted at 1s. 8¼d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is also unchanged at Rs. 83½ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half, and 88 for Fives-and-a-half. There is no alteration in the value of the shares of the Indian Banks, Oriental being quoted at £41, Chartered at £23, Chartered Mercantile at £28-10 and Hongkong and Shanghai at £40.

BAR SILVER is quoted at 52¾d. to 52¾d. per oz. In the General Produce Markets there are no changes of any sort to notice.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday closed firm, with sales amounting to 8,000 bales, of which 700 bales were Surats, spot prices are all unchanged. The New York telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents. on the spot. Futures have recovered to 11 3-16 cents. The receipts at the U. S. ports up to date compared with the same period during the two preceding seasons are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Monday's Receipts.....	1,000	200	700
Total since 1st Sept	4,708,000	3,939,200	4,082,000

The Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 20th instant shows the following changes when compared with that of the previous week :—

Public Deposits at H. O.....	Dec.	Rs. 4,64,339
Do. ,, Branches	Dec.	,, 1,48,163
Other Deposits	Dec.	,, 4,78,805
Bills Discounted.....	Dec.	,, 611,232
Cash with Correspondents.....	Dec.	,, 1,51,075
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,, 5,79,856

The most noticeable feature in this Return is the falling off in the trade demand, as is generally the case at this season of the year.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very irregular. The Banks have been sellers throughout the day at Saturday's rates and buyers at 1-16 decline. Not much business has been reported, however, and in Calcutta also things are quiet, with 6 months' sight Bank Bills at 1s. 8 7-16d. Our to-day's quotations are—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per	Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d.		,,
Credits, 3	,, ,,	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents, 3	,, ,,	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Francs 3	,, ,,	21½	,,

On Calcutta rates are steady at 100 1-16 to 100¼ for demand, and 99½ for 60 days' sight paper.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There has again been an active demand for Government Paper at advancing rates, and at the close, there are buyers at Rs. 97½ for Fours, Rs. 97½ for Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 104½ for Fives-and-a-half, and Rs. 102½ for the New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan.

In the SHARE MARKET business has been rather quieter during the day, but Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip is firmly held, and an advance of Rs. 25 has taken place in Alliance, Rs. 2½ in Broach, Rs. 5 in Hindustan, and Rs. 15 in Sholapore Mills. A decline of Rs. 10 is reported in Cotton, and Rs. 15 in Prince of Wales. In other shares there are no alterations to report.

The COTTON MARKET has been quiet with little doing owing to the heavy rains, but dealers continue to hold their stocks very firmly, as they are encouraged to do so by the continued favourable accounts from Liverpool. Quotations here are unchanged.

In SEEDS there is a fair demand for Linseed at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt. Stocks of Guzerat Rapeseed are very small, and there is some enquiry at Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 7-14 per cwt.

WHEAT is unchanged at Rs. 37 to Rs. 37-8 for Best White.

FREIGHTS are steady, and in the morning £1-2-6 was the rate via Canal to Liverpool. Since then the "European" has been fixed for a part cargo at £1 per ton, and the market is consequently rather easier. There is still no enquiry for sailing tonnage at 11s. 3d. for Wood and 17s. 6d. per ton for Iron.

COALS remain in the same position with no cargoes offering to arrive excepting at outside rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	137
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c.	706 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	747½
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	275
Nations. Bank of India.	37,32½	£25	£12-10	6 do.	111

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	825
Fras Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	107
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.s.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200	
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	195 do	980	
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650	
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	615	
Bailey's	175	1,000	all	60	670	
Bernard Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	485	
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	1,000	all	15 do	125	
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	70	
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600	
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	all	40 do	300½	
Dhollera F. and G. Co..	300	1,000	all	15 do	220*	
East India Press Co..	332	1,000	all	100 do	885	
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	250	50 do	1,350	
French Press Co	300	500	all	57 p.s.	375 xd.	
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	345	
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350	
Samoon's Press Co.....	500	500	all	25 do	350	
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	495	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,200	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600	
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650	

*Per share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	925	
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	1,050	
Alfred Mills Co	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,160	
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	65 p. s.	1,975	
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	92	
Bhowmaggar M. and P. Company	800	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,400	
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,070	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	235	
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	77½	
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	800	
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,010	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	660	
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	900	
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,200	
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,180	
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	975	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,055	
Hydanad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850	
Jewraj Balloo Mills	760	1,000	all	25 p.s*	990	
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	915	
K. Mucunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900	
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil	790	
Madras U. Spinning	420	1,000	70	70 p.s*	1,300	
Manchester S. and W. Company	30,000	50	50	..	36	
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,500	500	all	25p.s*	375	
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,345	
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,270	
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	230	
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	945	
Soriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	660	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	800	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	1,000	all	10 p.s*	360	
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.s*	770	
Princes of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,175	
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	30 pa.	985	
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	850	
Do do., ½ Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	975	
Soria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	775	

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8- 3-0	p. c. 295
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13-14-6	do. 96
Ditto	..	£20	6-5- 7-3	do. 72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do. 32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do. 1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19-6-7-15	do. 250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.s	1,900
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	320
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	1 p. s.	10
Thacher and Co.....	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s.	615
Vizgas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 20th July as compared with the statement issued on the 13th July :—

LIABILITIES.	13th July. Rs.	20th July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	64,43,282	59,77,943
Do do. at Branches	29,80,754	28 37,591
Other Deposits	1,34,28,094	1,39,06,897
Post Bills.....	47,672	34,734
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	9,04,041	9,66,273
	3,59,00,844	3,58,25,843
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	42,06,544	43,04,906
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,01,884	20,81,506
Loans on Security of do. do.....	36,86,132	38,30,633
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,727	3,869
Bills Discounted[1]	1,13,64,946	1,07,53,714
Stamps	3,069	2,962
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,80,494		
Amount applied in reduction 1,75,000	3,85,494	3,85,494
Bullion.....		
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	7,09,945	5,58,870
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,35,55,113	1,35,34,669
	3,59,00,844	3,58,25,843

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain E. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 19th July, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Hayden and child, and fourteen deck passengers.

THE BARQUE DUNFHAILE CASTLE, 720 tons, Captain Albert Hilder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Natal, 25th June, in ballast, and Dr. Foncica, and Mr. Boon as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. KASHGAR, 1,514 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for China, with the China Mails and a cargo of 745½ chests opium 2,144 bales twist, 891 bales cotton, and general cargo, and Mr. J. R. Parsons as a passenger for Singapore.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Vingoria (s)	Dougherty ...	Kurrachee, July 19.
	Dunphaile Castle ...	Hilder	Port Natal, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
22	Staffa.....	Rennie	United States.
	Trafalgar.....	Johnstone ...	Batavia.
	Oimara	Simpson	Portland.
	Kashgar (s)	Baker.....	China.

The steamer Ava, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

July 18.—Steamers Merkara, Mira and City of Mecca. Barnq° Nenuphar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
20	Paladin(s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Racilia (s).....	.....	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
19	D. of Devonshire (s).	London.
20	Emelie Ernestine	Reunion.
	Night Hawk	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—58 bundles iron baskets, Heerjeebhoy Coogerjee.

FROM LONDON.

J C Stevenson s—10 cases whiskey, C Bounevialle and Co.
Bernina s—26 cases old tom and 1 case colour, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Henry Balkow s—2 hogsheads port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 15 kegs red lead, 65 cases candles and 18 cases deck lamps and color &c, Rustomjee Scrabjee and Co.
Cathay s—1 case perfumery soap, B B Madon and Co ; 160 drums linseed oil, Ebrahim A Currim.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—10 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.
Precurseur s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Arabia s—20 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—148 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee ; 55 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 56 bales cotton, Megjee Foonja ; 150 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 35 bales cotton, Muthoobhoy Soorchund ; 115 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow ; 80 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co ; 315 bales cotton and 28 bales wool, Felly and Co ; 20 bales wool, Heeramund Khaldas ; 39 bales cotton wast, and 45 bales cotton, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 53 bales cotton, Jairam Dagal ; 108 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co.
Fannie Tucker—415 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s—1374 cwts sandalwood and 92½ cwts coffee, Allymahamed Hassum ; 6 bales skins, Munjee Allarukhia ; 3 cases maya teeth, Allarakhoy Sacoo ; 53 cwts B horns, Curmacesee Poonja, 78¼ cwts B horns, Currimbhoy Peerbhoy ; 20 cwts M B P Shells, Rajubally Allyruza ; 33 cwts M of P shells, Noormahomed Sungjee ; 15 coils coir matting, Spitter and Co.
Reaper—105 cwts pepper, Nugindass Fuckerbhoy ; 412½ cwts myrabollams, Oodhowjee Nathoo.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—1½ cwts E teeth, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy ; 14 bales twist, Framjee Eduljee ; 45 chests opium, Gustoorchund Chubildass ; 19 chests opium, Hurdoovar Sivenaron.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—55 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 63 chests opium, Goolabray Hurdyal ; 54 chests opium, Jainarron Kimyalal ; 8 chests opium, Tata and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·630
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·9
Relative humidity of Air	·896]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded .8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	78·6
General Direction of Wind.....	WSW., SW, WSW.,W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	584
Fall of Rain	2·10
Total fall during the month	27·11
,, ,, year	52·68
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd July...	1·89

HIGH COURT—JULY. 23.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

500-77—Craigie, L and O—Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and another as M Framjee Dumasee—Ardaseer and H—Part heard.
634-77—Ardaseer and H—M F Cama vs D Manockjee Petit and another—Craigie, L and O.
137-78—In person (Paper)—Hajee Dadoo, &c, vs Shaik Boodan Dadoo &c—Pestonjee K.—Part heard.
94-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Premjee Shewjee and another—Remington, H and C.
95-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Comedram Doolubram—Remington, H and C.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

477-77—In person—Marwady Vana Keajee and others vs Meerja Nooroodeen &c—Macfarlane and G.
273-78—Fletcher and and S—Coovarjee Lillachur and others vs Hajee Hasse Hajee Adam and others.
310-78—Crawford and B—Goolam Hoosein A vs Ramnath Mugneeram.
For Investigation under Section 468 of Act X. of 1877.
Injperson—Bhunsally Moorarjee vs Bhut Canjee Jadowjee.

LONG CAUSES.

668-77—Balkrishna and B—Rudhabai vs Bai Bappoo and others —Crawford and B—In person.—Part heard.
646-77—Rimington, H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Ardaseer and H.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Sumary Suit.

343-78—Bhaishunker Nemchund vs The Bronch M M Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

371-78—Crawford and B—Alexander Ullathorne vs Henry Fitzherbert Fitzherbert Bing B.
323-78—Ardesir and H—Peermahamed A and another vs Hajee Moya bin &c.
333-78—Bhaishunker N—Mohonjee Dewjee vs Roonath Charcoond and others.
622-69—Macfarlane and G—Esaa bin Khulifa and others vs Haji Hassan Cassim Currimjee—Tyabjee and B—Part heard.
77-78—Bhaishunker N—Nurrotamdas Baposs vs Dewcorebai—Macfarlane and G.
230-78—M M Munshi—Morarjee Jaitha and another vs Heerjee Cookerda and others—Rimington, H and C.
199-78—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Tyeb Mahomed Ally vs Memon Ebrahim Cassam—Bhaishunker N.
384-77—In person—Dewoobai vs Janabai and others—In person.
269-78—Khunderao M—Pandoo Arjoon J and another vs Kumjee Dadoo—In person.
271-78—Bhaishunker N—Khimjee Jeewa and others vs Cassibai—Hearn, C and L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 20.)

Lieut Colonel C L B Glasford, Additional Commissioner, Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, during such time as Mr C M T Crosthwaite, c s, officiates as Judicial Commissioner, or until further orders.

Colonel E M Playfair, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, and Officiating Inspector General of Police and Prisons, is appointed Additional Commissioner of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions.

Lieut Colonel J L Loch, Deputy [Commissioner, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Police and Prisons.

Major W L Noverre, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Saugor, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Saugor district.

Mr C W Imrie, M A C S, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed as a temporary measure to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Saugor, in addition to his own duties.

Captain E A, Pemberton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner Chanda is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, and posted to the Nimar district.

Mr H C Williams, c s, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, will exercise from the above date to Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr C W Imrie, c s, Assistant Commissioner, Saugor, to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class in that district.

Mr H Moore, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in these Provinces, is promoted to the 2nd Grade.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 20.)

Mr H A F Smith, District Superintendent of Police, Bahriach, three month's privilege leave.

Mr F Giles, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Meerut, special leave on private affairs for two months and eighteen days.

Mr R Hollingberry, Assistant Patrol, Inland Customs Department, to officiate as a Deputy Collector, and to be posted to the Farukhabad district.

Mr W Clarke to officiate as a Deputy Collector, and to be posted to the Azamgarh district.

Mr J H Fisher, Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Bara Banki, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, and to be posted to the Sultanpur district.

Lieut H F Wallerstein, 24th Punjab N I, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Jhansi.

Mr R H Story, Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Hamirpur, and

Dr G D McKeddie, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Fartabgarh, as a temporary measure.

Major F N M Maynard to officiate as District Superintendent of Police 2nd grade, and Mr B Stainforth to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Lieut H F Wallerstein, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Jhansi, to be a Magistrate of the 2nd class.

The services of Colonel C Reay, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Bolarum, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 18.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain Richardson, 14th Foot, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has been recently promoted.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 17.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Jullundur on the 6th July, Private Dempsey, of the 10th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge :—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having used violence against Corporal Hughes, by striking him in the face with his clenched fist.

FINDING—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the charge.

SENTENCE—The Court sentence the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labor for 672 days.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.
FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every FRIDAY, soon after 5 p.m. The following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns—up to 1-30 p.m.
Registered Letters—up to 1 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.
Late Letters, for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 30th, 12h. 31·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 23	English Mail expected.	5 35	6 37	5 17 m 4 27 a	10 53 m 11 37 a
Wed. 24	.....	5 35	6 37	6 42 m 5 25 a	0 7 a .. ..
Th. 25	St. James	5 36	6 36	7 59 m 6 48 a	0 35 m 1 53 a
Fri. 26	.....	5 36	6 36	9 m 8 12 a	1 46 m 2 55 a
Sat. 27	.....	5 37	6 36	9 56 m 9 18 a	2 47 m 3 53 a
Sun. 28	6th Sunday after Trinity	5 37	6 35	10 38 m 10 15 a	3 43 m 4 39 a
Mon. 29	.....	5 37	6 35	11 14 m 11 4 a	4 32 m 5 20 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

NAILER—July 22nd, at Colaba, the wife of Captain T. P. Nailer, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SPEDDING—July 12th, at Chicacole, the wife of J. B. Spedding, Madras Civil Service, of a son.
SUPPLE—July 12th, at Munree, the wife of Surgeon Supple, A. M. D., of a daughter.
SCOTT—July 15th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Scott, Engineer, of a daughter.
NICHOLLS—July 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. William Nicholls, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHAMIER—CAPPER—July 11th, at Christ's Church, Lucknow, F. E. A. Chamier, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to Amy Macdonell, eldest daughter of W. C. Capper, Esq., B. C. S.
SIECAR—SANDEY—July 11th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Henry Pinter, assisted by the Rev. [illegible] Taylor, Dr. K. G. Siecar, to Victoria, fourth daughter of the Rev. H. H. Sandel, of St. Paul's Cathedral.
SCHAUMBURG—HARRIS—July 15th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, Jules H J Schaumburg, Geological Survey, to Ruth Harris.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1878.

THREE weeks ago, after the breakdown of the case against Mr. Dewey which had been committed for trial in the High Court, Mr. Webb, who was then acting for Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee as Second Presidency Magistrate, refused to dismiss the remaining cases, because, he said, he understood that Mr. Dossabhoy wished to make some observations before discharging the prisoner. We remarked at the time that this proceeding on Mr. Webb's part showed much more delicacy of consideration for the convenience of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee than for the interests of justice, as no man ought to be kept with a serious charge hanging over his head for three weeks to suit the pleasure of the committing magistrate. However, Mr. Dossabhoy returned two days ago from Poona, where he has been spending his holiday, and yesterday Mr. Dewey again appeared before him. But to our astonishment, we find that the Magistrate contented himself with dismissing the remaining cases, and did not vouchsafe a word in defence of his own conduct in having demanded prohibitive bail from Mr. Dewey on evidence which was insufficient to justify a committal to the High Court. It is possible that, while at Poona, Mr. Dossabhoy consulted his official superiors and received from them instructions to treat the charges made against him by the newspapers and the public of Bombay with contempt. Such an order would be consistent with the new theory of Imperialism, according to which public servants owe no duty to the State, but only to the persons representing the Queen in this country. But Lord Lytton himself showed he had a nobler conception than this of England's mission in India, when, in his speech at the banquet after the Proclamation of the Queen's Imperial title, he declared it to be his conviction that, in the words of Sir Fitzjames Stephen, one signal act of injustice would do more harm to English rule than even the loss of a battle. What we are set face to face with in Bombay now is not merely one act of injustice, but apparently a deliberate conspiracy on the part of the police to use the machinery created for the administration of justice in order to crush innocent persons who have become obnoxious to, or whose conviction is required to clear the reputation and further the ambition of, men holding high positions in the public service. We gladly allow that Mr. Arthur Crawford and Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee are incapable of becoming conscious parties to a plot for ruining the character and fortune of Mr. Dewey ; but it is now exceedingly probable that Mr. Dewey has nearly fallen a victim to a plot of this kind, and the committing magistrate cannot, without exposing his own reputation for impartiality as a magistrate to the gravest suspicions, persist in refusing to state his reasons for sentencing Mr. Dewey to a term of imprisonment by demanding unreasonably high bail, when, if he was not swayed by any other consideration than regard for the nature of the evidence placed before him, he must have known that the case for the prosecution was too weak to be sent before a jury. His credit for either good judgment or good faith is at stake, and he must choose which of the two he will sacrifice. As regards Mr. Crawford, that gentleman is too intelligent not to feel acutely in what a painful position he is placed by the shameful failure of the prosecutions most recklessly begun by him both in Bombay and at Sholapore ; and we cannot doubt that he will hasten to explain that, though he may have blundered, he repudiates with indignation and horror the acts of the police agents from Bombay and Tanna who were employed by him to prepare the case against Mr. Bedford. If even a European can be persecuted as Mr. Bedford has been, and the police go unpunished, what security is there for the administration of justice to natives in up-country districts, where the influence of the Collector is all-powerful ?

THE "sorrow on the sea" that takes place annually in Indian waters is exhibited—at least, in the dry bones and skeleton—in the notice of wrecks and casualties which is prepared for the information of the Government of India. The map that accompanies it is dotted over with red spots and blue spots, which denote either where some vessel has disappeared beneath the inexorable sea, or strong swimmers have battled with the waves for life in an agony that probably appeared to them an eternity. We have now before us the wreck and casualty return for 1877, prepared by Mr. R. C. Carrington, and we notice that the chart is more numerously dotted than usual with the ordinary suggestive marks of disaster. There is a long line of red and blue marks, indicating wrecks and casualties of various degrees of calamity, opposite Bombay harbour ; all the way down the coast as far as Ceylon there are at intervals symbols of wrecks ; the same remark applies to the Coromandel littoral ; and when we glance at the mouth of the Hooghly, we find that dangerous estuary thickly studded with marks of wrecks as far up as Calcutta itself. Comparatively few wrecks appear to have taken place in the Bay of Bengal, or in the open part of the Arabian Sea, most of the casualties taking place on the coast and chiefly at the mouth of harbours ; but of course this is explained by the fact that where the greatest quantity of shipping meets there the heavest bill of casualties will be incurred. Mr. Carrington in the general remarks prefixed to his report says that more wrecks and casualties took place in 1877 than in any former year of which an official record exists, notwithstanding that it was not marked by any cyclonic or other atmospheric disturbances. 25 British vessels were wrecked, 5 French, 2 American, 4 Arabian, and 29 Burmese and Indian native craft—a total of 65 ships, equalling 26,847 tons. 138 lives were lost at the same time. Of casualties, there were 80 to British ships, 5 to French, 1 to American, 1 to Austrian, 1 to Spanish, 1 to Portuguese, 2 to Arabian, and 7 to Indian native craft—total, 98 ships. The casualties resulted in 4 lives being lost. Compared with 1876 these figures show an increase of 19 wrecks, 34 casualties, and 42 in the number of lives lost. As a reference guide it may be useful to give a list of the vessels wrecked, and those to which casualties occurred. The wrecks were as follow :—

Kingdom of Italy, Ararat, Yan Shin, Ounghla, Yan Gin, Jadaree, City of Berlin, Sadh, Futteh Rohoman, Canopus, Mahangiri Bhoomi, Eshwanli, Virabhadraswami, Julia Ann, Yokohama, Kaikhusroo, Tennerow, Phatool Kareem, Towkully, Stanley Castle, Golconda, Coda Bux, Winchester, Tribune, Kadir Bux, Meikong, Ieurium, Phaeton, Mohidin Bux, Cashmere, Kurrachee, Susan E. Voorhis, Feronia, Liffey, Futteh Khan, Cheops, Rahamany, Mahadeo Prasad, County of Sterling, Flora, Anadne, Cheviotdale, Sultan Saval, County of Berwick, Gooria, Hurreck Soway, Bayounnaise, Sacree Salamati, Lakshmy, Roopaeri, Ganjo Merisal Navi Bhabi, Shanieri Prasad, Futtel Khair, Kullian Persad, Futtel Khare, Glenericht, Sugarprasad, Rooparel, Luckmi Persad, Sakhari, Kyan Persad, Sarah Watson, Boreal, Marc Antoine, Shantadrug.

The casualties were :—

Suez, State of Alabama, Duke of Suther

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DISBANDING OF THE RESERVES.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The reserve forces which were called out in April last have been ordered to be disbanded on the 31st instant.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Latest news from the Cape states that an amnesty has been proclaimed.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN ITALY.

ROME, JULY 22.

Democratic meetings were held yesterday in Rome and all the principal towns throughout Italy, urging the Government to claim Trieste and the Tyrol from Austria.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

MADRAS, JULY 22.

Following from Hongkong:—"During repairs to Amoy shore end the Cable will be joined through to Shanghai. Communication with Amoy will be interrupted from to-morrow morning till further notice."

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 20, 10 A.M.

The barometer has fallen during the preceding 24 hours, except in the Deccan and west Punjab. The wind directions are becoming northerly in Upper India, and the velocity is increasing over the whole of India. The sky is unclouded in the Punjab, the western districts of the N. W. Provinces, and Upper Sind. The rainfall is increasing chiefly at the centres of previous heavy rainfall. The following are the chief falls reported—fifty-two inches at Purneah, nineteen-tenths at Hazaribagh, three-inches at Goalpara, 27-tenths at Akyab, 14-tenths at Bombay, 13-tenths at Khandwa, and 15-tenths at Poona. Light showers fell at Madras stations.

JULY 21, 10 A.M.

The barometer is rising at the majority of stations. Increase in range from five hundredths to tenth of an inch over the greater portion of India. Easterly winds are to-day fully re-established in the N. W. Provinces, but the temperature is also diminishing. Fair rain has fallen during the previous 24 hours in Arracan, Assam, Northern Bengal, Behar, Bombay, the Berars, and the Central Provinces. The heaviest reported fall was at Bombay, where 26-tenths were registered. Light showers fell during the day at the majority of Madras stations; the heaviest was at Vizagapatam, where seven-tenths fell.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 22.

CANNANORE, 4-55 p.m.—Weather cloudy, occasional rain; wind W; thermometer max. 80; min. 72; W. B. 78; barometer 29·74. Fall of rain 1 inch 33 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather squally; wind W. 6 to 8; thermometer 82·1; barometer 29·826. Fall of rain 1 inch 90 cents.

MANGALORE, 21, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind W.W.; Fall of rain 3 inches 46 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3·45 p.m.—Weather cloudy; Wind W.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SW. moderate; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 5 inches 48 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Byculla.	
	In.	cnt.	In.	cnt.	In.	cnt.
Previously registered...	50	63	55	46	55	44
July 21 Sunday	2	10	.....		.....	
22 Monday	.....		2	90	2	76
Total.....	52	63	58	36	58	20
Fall up to 22nd July 1877.....	.....		34	23	37	52
,, ,, 21st ,, ,, ...	42	90	.....		.....	

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAIN FALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

POONA.—No remarkable change has occurred in the weather since our last issue, an occasional sprinkle of rain is all that has been registered, which helps to accelerate the pleasant aspect of the surrounding scenery and our already delightful climate. Friday evening's shower has caused some slight damage in the city, knocking down a few of the *kutcha* built houses and walls in its vicinity. The heavy appearance of the clouds on Saturday evening and all Sunday inspired us with the hope of a heavy shower which was not realised.—*Poona Observer.*

THE fall of rain at the coast stations seemed to be getting heavier during the closing days of last week. At Mangalore there were five inches fifty-nine cents on Tuesday last.

MADRAS, *Saturday.*—Last night it rained steadily for some time, and 0·49 inch was registered. The sky is still overcast, and the wind being low there is a good prospect of more rain.

OUDH.—After much rain, which has supplied all the needs of the province for the sowing operations of the kharif, we have now for some days had intensely hot weather, rendered all the more oppressive by the rapid evaporation induced by a hot sun bearing full upon the moistened land.—*Lucknow Times.*

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8 7 16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	.....1s. 8 ⅜d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	.....1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	.....21f¼	,,

WE understand that the Bangalore left Malta on the 8th instant for Bombay with 80 invalids of the Indian Contingent, so that she is due here early next week. The ship owners whose ships were discharged at Malta were offered first their choice of having their vessels either discharged at the expiration of the original contracts or kept on for three months longer at half the former rates.

IT is reported that the proprietorship of the *Pioneer* has passed into the hands of a Lahore barrister and a party of military men intimately connected with the *Civil and Military Gazette*. A change will, it is said, be made in the editorship, the Rev. Julian Robinson possibly returning to India to resume the reins.

THE rival claimant to the hand of the fair daughter of the late Mian Gulam Jilani, of Kapurthulla, whose devotion to another suitor has given rise to considerable litigation in the Jullunder courts, has been so far unsuccessful. The Judicial Assistant of Jullunder has dismissed his suit, observing that in his opinion the story of the alleged marriage was a pure concoction.

AN extraordinary case of extortion on the part of petty municipal authorities appears to have occurred recently at Khundwa. The circumstances are as follows: A Hindoo gentleman who was travelling, accompanied by his family, from Indore to Bhosawul, was compelled to break his journey at Khundwa, as the mail train proceeding from that station to Bhosawul, on the day of his arrival, did not afford the reserved accommodation he required. Accordingly he put up for the night at the *serai*, where he was visited the following morning by a couple of peons, who demanded *tullasee*, or duty, for new clothes. The peons were told in reply, that although he might have some new clothes with him, and that as he had only stopped for the night and was a *bonâ fide* passenger, they had no right to demand *tullasee* from him. The peons, however, persisted in their demand, and under the impression that the traveller was a subject of a Native State, told him that they would show him some "English law." A demand from the traveller to see a copy of the rules under which the duty was claimed, met with a refusal. One of the leading local officials (a Hindoo) driving up at the time enforced the peons' demand, and ordered the police to prevent the traveller or his companions from leaving the *serai* until they had permitted an inspection of their effects and paid the duty claimed. Finding resistance useless, the traveller paid the duty demanded, but on arrival at his destination, he wrote to the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the district, requesting an explanation. After the expiration of a month, not having received a reply, he again wrote, and having waited another month without receiving any reply whatever, he wrote to the Commissioner, Mr. Chisholm, who promptly responded, stating that as far as he could see the claim made was an unauthorised one, and that he had referred the matter to the official to whom the traveller had in the first instance so unsuccessfully applied. Here the matter rests at present. It is very seldom that a Hindoo takes such a firm and justifiable stand against the petty oppressions which it is to be feared too many of the lower members of our official system are wont to exercise, especially on travellers. We hope that this matter will be investigated and the impertinence of the peons and the minor official who gave this traveller such unjustifiable trouble and subjected him to this extortion will be punished.

THE Lucknow paper says,—"After the late prolonged heat and drought, the earth has been more than refreshed. Of the heavy rainfall which some stations in Northern India have been favoured with, Bareilly seems to have had the largest share. The roads were completely flooded, and people had to wade through water above their waists. Several bungalows and out-offices have been greatly injured, and some completely destroyed, especially the Christian village attached to the American Mission Home, which is a heap of ruins. The Orphanage has also suffered considerable damage. The whole place presents a scene of havoc and devastation. There has been a great loss of property, but we have not heard of any lives being lost. The poor, however, seem to be the greatest sufferers, many of whom have no shelter, their dwellings are down, and their belongings all swept away."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Englishman* from London: "The popularity of the Prince of Wales in Paris is wonderful, and since he finds himself placed on such a pedestal, he is becoming very prudent. If the Queen would allow him to fill the place she does not occupy herself, he would rise to the situation. He has certainly shown at the Exhibition rare business capacity, great tact, and extraordinary patience. Lord Granville, who had given him up, is astonished at the style in which he has displayed his ability."

A FEW days ago, says the Lahore paper, "a correspondent with the signature of A. M. D., asked in our columns that army surgeons should have titles indicative of their respective rank, such as 'Lieutenant Smith, Assistant-Surgeon,' or 'Major-General Brown, M. D., Surgeon-General.' He argued that paymasters and others who were practically non-combatants, and exposed to less danger than medical officers, enjoyed these distinctions. But he omitted to mention that civil officers, who carry their lives in their hands daily while administering districts inhabited by recalcitrant barbarians, had no appellations to indicate their relative rank, and retired into private life from exercising pro-consular functions with no higher official standing than their own clerks. The real reason why the doctors have no such titles in the British army is not far to seek. It is the same which prevents them (in common with solicitors and retail tradesmen) from ever being made peers, namely, that they *work for private employers*. A Paymaster does not keep an office for lending money to young men with expectations, nor does an Assistant Quartermaster-General do business as a house-agent. But there is nothing to prevent an army surgeon, either on active service or in retirement, from undertaking the most lucrative private practice, from prescribing for a baby's stomachache to operating upon a Rajah for the stone. As long as this is so, the doctors will have, we fancy, to be content with professional honours and the still more practical solatium of their fees. They follow an honourable profession, whose privilege it is that it is at once scientific, beneficent, and lucrative; let them be content with its appropriate rewards, and not cry for the moon like children."

THE *Statesman*—A correspondent writes to us—"I have read your recent articles about pensions. It is of course obvious that they are not sufficient for their purpose. They do not, as they were designed to do, induce men to retire. I agree, therefore, entirely with you, that greater inducements are needed, if there is to be a reasonable stream of promotion, and if hope and zeal are to be kept alive. But there is one point which seems to me essential—that the minimum pension once earned, the pension should increase to the limit of the maximum pension by *yearly increments*. Each year of service should give an additional sum. At present this is not the case. The increments come, not with each additional year of service, but only with several years of additional service, and these periods vary. Thus after eighteen years' actual service, an officer can retire a Captain. He must serve four additional years to retire as Major; three more years to retire as Lieutenant-Colonel; another three years to retire as Colonel; a further two years to retire on £600 a year, and again two years more to retire on £750 a year. Thus a man may have earned a Captain's pension, but desires to serve for a Major's. He serves three years and eleven months, his health then breaks down, and he is compelled to leave India for good. Those three years and eleven months are, for the purposes of pension service, thrown away. He goes back, as in the race game, from number twenty-two to number eighteen, and receives a Captain's instead of a Major's pension. In other words, he might have retired with good health nearly four years before, and have been as well off pecuniarily. And the same facts of course hold good of the higher pensions. The ingenious person who created Tantalus for us could not have invented a more cruel system, but it originated, we believe, in kind intentions, and was less cruel than the system it supplanted. Originally, pensions were given by rank, which some men attained early, others late in life, according to their luck in promotion, and thus at equal ages different men were very unequally pensioned. To rectify this inequality, the arrangement of so many years as equivalent to certain ranks was made. But it is clearly imperfect. There is no objection to it so far as the equivalent of years for rank stand, or in other details, but it needs to be corrected in the particulars we have mentioned. *The minimum pension once obtained, each year of additional service should carry with it the right to retire on an increased pension up to the maximum allowed.* This is the rational arrangement of the English Civil Service Pension Code. Applied to existing pensions, such an arrangement would give the following result:—The lowest pension (call it for convenience £190) is earned after eighteen years. The highest £750, after thirty-two years' service in all, or after 14 years' additional service. The difference between the two pensions is £560, which, divided by fourteen, gives £40 additional pension for each year of service. Under this arrangement, therefore, after twenty-five years' actual service, the pension would be £190 plus £280 or £470, and so on. I do not mean that the present pensions are attractive enough; but whatever the sums which are found to be attractive may be, equity and good sense point to the system of each year of additional service bringing with it its reward."

THERE appears to be no appellate authority in India from which Roman Catholics, aggrieved or wronged by their priests, or priests by their bishops, can seek redress. The *Cochin Argus* suggests that the new Cardinal, of Goa, should be constituted such an authority.—"His Holiness will confer a signal favour on the Catholics of India, if something like an appellate authority were established in India, to hear and dispose of appeals against any unjust order or rules which a Vicar Apostolic may pass. There are certain vicariates-apostolic in India, whose parishioners have no remedy against priestly eccentricities, caprices, and tyranny. At present, appeals are to be sent direct to Rome, but either through the vagaries of the Postal Department or some sort of jugglery, into the mysteries of which we have not been initiated, these communications seldom reach their destination. Now, it would give the greatest satisfaction to all Catholics if the Archbishop of Goa, now Cardinal, were invested with the powers of an appellate authority. He is known to be a very pious, gentle, patient, and impartial prelate, and his decisions in any dispute will be accepted with reverence and submission, for he is a man of independence, who will not be blinded by prejudice, holding broad and liberal views, and not easily imposed upon by any one. The constitution of such an appellate authority in India will be regarded as a boon by all Catholics, as they have now no recognised means whereby redress can be obtained and the arbitrary dicta of priests, inflated with exaggerated ideas of their dignity and importance, set aside."

A LETTER from Dehra says, "Old Colonel B. is not the only relic we have of the palmy but barbaric days of Native Courts. There lives and drinks among us a descendant of 'Beau' Nash of the Regency days, who entered the old Company's service as a cadet; but true to the traditions of *his* race, he found it too slow, and left it faster than he joined it, to enter the Nepaul Army, where he for some years commanded the Royal body guard, and in an incredibly short space of time amassed a fortune by importing artificial flowers from Calcutta into the Nepaulese Royal seraglio at a profit of 800 per cent., and selling gooseberry wine as champagne to the young bloods of Khatmandoo at Rs. 50 per bottle. It is principally owing to the fact of his never having been known to drink any of this liquor himself that he owes his evergreen appearance, which helped him six months ago, at the age of 44, to win a blooming young bride of 18 summers. In fact, every old resident of Dehra has a history which would fill a volume. One only wishes they all possessed the literary talent to fill a volume with their reminiscences; a perusal of their effusions might then induce one to take some interest in them. At present this is impossible."

THE New Zealand papers contain further particulars of the hurricane at Paumotos, Lagoon Islands, in the Southern Seas. Under date the 13th January, it is reported that the islands (which are only 10 to 20 feet high) were in the centre of the cyclone, which swept away most of the population, and the commercially important islands of the group, Kaiapo, Apati, and Kaukaura, were visited on the 6th, and Anoa (seat of Government in the group, where there is a resident) and adjoining islands on the 7th. In Rairau the full strength of the hurricane made a clean sweep of both settlements, washing away every house, and even bodies in the graveyard. Some were eaten by the pigs which were left on the island. The inhabitants saved themselves by getting on the highest points of the land, and by tying themselves to cocoanut trees until the wind and sea abated. Two schooners were lost on the island. One American was drowned at Kauaka. The sea from the lagoon and outside met on the land in a most extraordinary manner, making the whole island quake and submerging it to a depth of six feet. The inhabitants got frightened, took to boats, were carried out over the reef, and capsized, 117 persons being drowned. About twenty boats, averaging four to five tons, were lost on this island, besides all the houses. Many thousands of cocoanut trees were washed away. A few inhabitants with four Europeans saved themselves by climbing the rocks and trees until morning, when the storm abated on the 7th. On Aputai two schooners belonging to Baunder were thrown ashore. No lives were lost. On the Anoa Hill the houses, stores, and residences were washed way by the sea, thousands of cocoanuts were blown down and broken off half-way up, and the whole place covered with about three feet of sand. The people were saved by retreating to the highest point of the island, some tying themselves to the trees while the sea washed under them.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting.)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE and his staff with other officials visited the Poona City Exhibition of Native arts and manufactures yesterday morning. The Governor expressed himself as very pleased, and consented to distribute the prizes.

THE POLO MATCH.—This match which was to have been played yesterday, between the Bombay Gymkhana and 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, has had to be postponed till to-day, owing to the heavy rain having rendered the ground quite unfit to play on. If the weather to-day will not permit of the match being played, it will be again postponed until to-morrow.

THE *Beacon* states that the Overland Mail steamer which arrived here last week was not signalled up to sunset of Wednesday last. This is a mistake, for the steamer anchored at 5 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday. The same paper also makes a mistake in saying that the Mail steamer for Kurrachee did not leave Bombay until Thursday; it left the day before, Wednesday, its proper date.

CRUELTY TO A PONY.—The indignation of some of the residents of Bandora having been greatly excited by a case of gross ill-usage of a little pony belonging to Pestonjee Sorabjee Balliwalla, which was daily harnessed to an immense vehicle and made to ply for hire between the hill and the station, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals sent an agent to Bandora and prosecuted the case. The defendant was fined Rs. 5, and promised to sell the animal.

THEFT.—Gopal Babajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a purse containing Rs. 13, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Two Mahomedans, named Muddoo Hussain and Abdools Mahomed, were yesterday each fined Rs. 10 by the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting a woman on the previous night.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Missceram Duljee and two others were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to three months' hard labour each, for being found loitering and failing to render a satisfactory account of themselves, they being reputed thieves.

DEATHS IN THE TRAIN.—A report has reached us which we shall enquire into, that a day or two since about a dozen natives were found dead on the arrival at Sukkur of the train from Kotree. We hope this is an exaggeration, if any portion be fact, of which we are afraid.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S ENTERTAINMENT.—H. H. the Governor entertained a number of guests to an evening party on Saturday last at Government House. A large number of Native gentlemen were present on the occasion with a small sprinkling of the European community. The guests were, in the usual circumcitious manner, presented to His Excellency who cordially greeted them, and among others we were pleased to observe several of the Native Sirdars. The room was tastefully arranged and brilliantly illuminated, while the band of His Excellency contributed some splendid music. After the usual formalities were concluded, the refreshments provided for the occasion were done justice to, the guests repaired to their respective homes, apparently well pleased with the reception they had met with.—*Poona Observer.*

A LADY SANSKRIT SCHOLAR.—On Monday week, on the occasion of a certain ceremony in the house of a well-known Pundit of Calcutta, a young Mahratta woman was invited along with others. The young lady, apparently not older than 22, manifested an extent of Sanskrit scholarship at which the most eminent Pundits of the town invited on the occasion simply stood aghast. She could not only recite and explain any passage from Bhagavat, one of the most difficult books in Hindu classics, but improvise Sanskrit verses on any text proposed on the occasion. The challenge was made before the whole assembly for anybody present to compose Sanskrit verses with as much readiness and accuracy as the fair Mahratta scholar, but no one was found gallant enough to come forward and take up the challenge. Roma Bye—that is the name of the young lady—comes from the Carnatic though she is a Mahratta by birth. We are told she is to be unmarried, and is on a pilgrimage to Juggernath with her brothers.—*Mirror.*

THE LATE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR KT., C. S. I.

PROFESSOR PETERSON prefaced his University Lecture yesterday with the following remarks on the death of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney:—

"You will not, I am sure, think it out of place if before beginning my lecture I allude for a moment or two to the loss the University has sustained in the death of its munificent benefactor Sir Cowasjee Jehanger. From the slip I hold in my hand I see that Sir Cowasjee presented to the University from first to last more than Rs. 1,00,000, the first and largest amount of his many donations having, as you know, taken visible shape in the beautiful building opposite, which will, we hope, long preserve his name. By these and many other acts of munificence Sir Cowasjee has won a place for himself in the roll of public benefactors —out of whom we of this University are chiefly bound to remember Sir Cowasjee and Mr. Premchund Roychund—of whom this great city is so justly proud, and the departed among whom it holds in grateful remembrance."

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

THE following were the market rates of grain, &c., as sold at the undermentioned places in Kattywar on the 15th July, at the rate of lbs. per rupee:

Names of Talukas.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Juwar.	Rice.	Ghi.	Gram.	Grass
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb. tola.	lb.
Rajkot	14¼	14¼	16	14¼	{ 1	22 }	50
	17	16	18	13¼	{ 1	30 }	
				10			
Nawanagar	16¼	16¼	18	12	1	30	... ...
Jorya.....	16¾	18	19	12	2	0	... ...
Morvi	15	16	18	11	2	0	... ...
Wadhwan	19	18	20	12	1	30	16 125
Dhranagadra.....	16	17	19	13½	2	5	15 80
Limri	21	18	20	13½	2	0	15 80
Bhaunagar	17	16	20	14½	1	30	18 85
Mahuwa	21	20½	26	14	2	0	21 80
Veraval	18	18	21	14	1	20	17 72
Junagarh.....	14½	14½	18	11	1	30	15 92
Gondal	15½	15½	16	11	1	30	15 80
Dhoraji.....	15½	15	16	10½	1	35	15 60

CANAL BREACHES--GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY APPREHENDED.

THE Canals in Sind seem to be giving a great deal of trouble this season. A breach is now reported in the Kusmore and Begaree bund of from two to three hundred feet; and the present velocity of the flow renders it difficult to get it under control. There is every reason to apprehend considerable damage to the crops in consequence. The Large Begaree between Jacobabad and Shikarpoor is giving great trouble, and so are almost *all* in the frontier district, so much so that Colonel Nuttal, who had been allowed three months' leave has been compelled to defer availing himself of it until the floods subside.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THERE have been no further fatal issues of cholera among the 73rd Borderers at Lucknow, and they are about to return to barracks again. Even among the troops, however, very much of this sickness so often noticeable in Indian camps, to be acting by indiscretion of the men. Only the other day a fatal case of cholera was brought about by the victim having been so rash as to drink, at a single sitting, no less than one-and-twenty glasses of *shandigaff* —a tipple very popular among European soldiers, and made up of bazaar "pop" and canteen ale. No wonder that such indiscretions meet with their reward.—*Lucknow Times.*

A NEW CRATER ON THE MOON.—*Nature* states that Dr. Hermann J. Klein, of Koln, with his 5½-inch dialyte by Plossl, discovered some time ago on the moon's surface a great black crater on the Mare Vaporum, and a little to the north-east of the Lunar Cleft Rhaetus. He describes the crater as being nearly as large as Hyginus, or about three miles in diameter, being deep and full of shadow, and as forming a conspicuous object on the dark gray Mare Vaporum. Having frequently observed this region during the last twelve years, Dr. Klein felt certain that no such crater existed in this region at the time of his previous observations. Dr. Klein communicated his observations to Dr. Schmidt, of Athens, the veteran selenographer, who assured him that this crater was absent from all the numerous drawings of this part of the lunar surface, neither is it shown by Schroter, Lolhrmann, nor Madler, who carefully drew this region with the fine refractor at Dorpat. On one or two subsequent occasions Dr. Klein observed further changes of this new crater. He found it to be either without a wall or with a very low one, but to be a deep, conical depression in the surface. Shortly after sunrise the crator takes the appearance of a dark gray spot with an ill-defined edge. So far, the English observations of the new crater have been perfectly in accord with those of Dr. Klein, and, if the existence of this new crater be confirmed, it will form the strongest possible evidence of a real change on the surface of the moon, a change, moreover, of a volcanic nature.

How delicious was that story last week in the *Times* correspondence from Berlin about the attack made on Prince Gortschakoff by Prince Bismarck's Dalmatian dog! The 'hugeness of the dog,' the herculean strength of Bismarck, and all the rest of it, imbued with the finest flavour of the 'liner!' How did it get into the *Times?* Is Mr. Walter envious of the renown achieved by the Hanley man-and-dog fight of the *D.T.*, and did he impose an equally spurious prince-and-dog fight? Or was it the result of a dream which troubled the bemused senses of Professor Chenery, and gave him an Arabian night in a Bayswater bedstead?—I am informed that this is the true story of Prince Gortschakoff and the dog. It seems that, upon the occasion of his paying a visit to Bismarck, his foot accidentally slipped, and he was upon the point of falling. Bismarck rushed forward to assist him, when his dog, which is trained to attack all unwelcome intruders, mistaking his master's movement for a hostile one, immediately flew at Gortschakoff's throat, and in a moment both princes, with the dog on the top of them, lay sprawling upon the floor. The shock caused by this *contretemps*, following upon a surfeit of strawberries, is supposed to have occasioned Prince Gortschakoff's indisposition, though there are some who are of opinion that it was merely assumed as an excuse, in order that he might have an opportunity of preparing a long speech at his leisure.—*The World.*

THE REMAINING CASES AGAINST MR. C. H. DEWEY.

YESTERDAY, at Girgaum Police Court, the two remaining cases against Mr. C. H. Dewey were called on before the Hon'ble Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., with the object of their being withdrawn. Mr. Little, of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, solicitors to the G. I. P. Railway Company, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Gill, instructed by Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for Mr. Dewey, and Mr. Shamrao Pandurang for the native clerk.

Mr. Little said he did not intend to go on with or offer any further evidence in the case of Lukhumsey Poonsey. The witness from Kutch had not come down, and as his Worship had observed that the fate of this case would depend upon the result of the one committed, he (Mr. Little) now offered to withdraw the charge.

Mr. Gill.—I ask your Worship to dismiss the charge. The Magistrate—What about the other case?

Mr. Little said he thought his Worship would first dispose of this case, and then of the other case.

The Magistrate—What do you mean by not tendering further evidence? The only evidence to be taken was that of the mehta in Kutch; was there any other evidence beside?

Mr. Little said there was no other evidence besides that of the man in Kutch; and he was instructed by the Railway Company to withdraw the charge.

The Magistrate—Was not there a Purdasee witness who, according to Lukhumsey, saw him going into Mr. Dewey's house?

Mr. Little said they had not been able to find him.

Mr. Gill.—Is the Railway Company the prosecutor in this case?

The Magistrate—O yes, that was understood all along.

Mr. Gill said he wished to know positively whether the Railway Company was really the prosecutor?

Mr. Little.—I am instructed by the Railway Company.

Mr. Gill said he would then ask his Worship to dismiss the charge. His Worship would remember that he (Mr. Gill) had not cross-examined the witness Lukhumsey fully, and if he had, the case would have been weaker than it was at present.

The Magistrate said he thought it made little difference whether the case was allowed to be withdrawn or the prisoner was discharged.

Mr. Gill said it would make a difference certainly, for if the charge was withdrawn, it might be renewed on a future occasion.

Mr. Little said as far as he himself was concerned, it would make no difference whether the charge was dismissed or withdrawn; and he should say he thought it was not likely the Railway Company would again proceed with the case.

Mr. Gill said he should object entirely to allow the charge to be withdrawn, because it would in that case be hanging over the prisoner.

Mr. Little thought Mr. Gill was mistaken as to the effect of the prisoner's discharge. Under the Presidency Magistrates' Act, although a man was discharged, he could be prosecuted again on a fresh charge.

The Magistrate remarked that, as Mr. Little had stated, he did say that, in disposing of this case, he must be guided by the result of the case committed to the Sessions. As far as this case had then gone, his Worship thought that the other case was a stronger one; and as a sufficiently *prima facie* case had been made out, it was committed to the High Court. The result of that case they all knew. Even if the mehta now came forward and corroborated the Lukhumsey, his Worship doubted whether he should commit this case. He supposed therefore that the Railway Company would be willing to withdraw the charge.

Mr. Gill remarked that if it was withdrawn, the Railway Company could at any time come up again.

The Hon. Mr. Little.—Can you undertake to say that the Railway Company will not come up again with this case?

Mr. Little observed that all he could say was that it was highly improbable the Railway Company would proceed with the cases again.

The Magistrate said a great improbability and a positive assurance were two different things. He must therefore dispose of the case as it stood at present. A good deal of evidence had already been taken; and as the mehta was not present and no further evidence was offered by the prosecution, he must dispose of the case. No *prima facie* case had, in his opinion, been made out; and he therefore dismissed the complaint, and the prisoner was discharged.

Mr. Little then asked leave to withdraw the case of Nursey Devraj, in which no evidence whatever had yet been offered.

The Magistrate—Yes, I allow you to withdraw it.

Mr. Gill asked the magistrate to award Mr. Dewey, under the Presidency Magistrates' Act, compensation not exceeding Rs. 50. (Reads the section.)

The Magistrate—I do not think there was not sufficient ground for making the charge; and I refuse your application.

On the application of Mr. Shamrao, an order was made for Janardhun's discharge. All the other charges were taken to be withdrawn. An order was also made for the discharge of bail in all the cases.

HIGH COURT.—22ND JULY,

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE DAVUR AND ANOTHER *vs.* MITHIBAI.

HIS Lordship delivered his decision to-day in the matter of a summons issued against the plaintiffs at the instance of Mithibai, their stepmother and the widow of the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, the original proprietor of the mills. Mr. Latham and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, appeared for Awabai, one of the parties interested, to oppose the summons. The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared on behalf of Mithibai in support of the summons.

The summons, dated the 10th January 1878, was granted by Mr. Justice Bayley, and called on all the parties concerned to show cause why Mithibai, as purchaser of the mills, should not be allowed, out of the purchase money line of the mill, the sum of Rs. 1,45,000 or such other sum as to the Court shall seem meet as compensation for the deficiency in the spindle power of the mills. The contract of sale was entered into on the 11th February 1875 by Dyal Hurjeevan, on behalf of Mithibai, with Mr. Flynn as receiver. The mill was sold for Rs. 6,75,000, and it was said to contain 29,000 working spindles. The conveyance was executed on the 23rd December 1875, and Mr. Flynn delivered over the mills on the 16th February 1876. On the day before the conveyance, Mithibai was told by Mr. Flynn that she paid the amount of the purchase money under protest, and that she reserved her right to compensation for the deficiency in spindle power.

His Lordship, in disposing of the summons, said it would be impossible to hold that the words "working about 29,000 spindles" were merely descriptive words. On the contrary they were as important as the word "acres" would be in reference to land. As the price of land would be determined by the number of acres, so the price of a mill would be determined by its spindle power. The question was whether there were circumstances in this case which kept it out of the general rule? Nusserwanjee, Mithibai's father, acted for her in managing the business of the mills: he prepared the statements connected with the mills, and he had a perfect knowledge of its spindle power. He must have been fully acquainted all the time with the spindle power. He was actively engaged with the management, and as an intelligent man, he must have known the real state of affairs. Even after the purchase, Nusserwanjee was connected with the management from February to August; and yet during all that time no complaint was made of the spindle power being only 22,000 instead of 29,000 spindles. His Lordship was clearly of opinion that Mithibai was affected by Nusserwanjee's knowledge of the real spindle power. The summons was, under the circumstances, dismissed with costs.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 18th instant.

Read letter dated 9th July from Asbai, wife of Tricumjee Vuljee, submitting a plan of buildings she proposes to erect in the meantime on the land on Elphinstone Estate agreed to be leased to her and the late Jewraj Jetha, and stating that a portion of the land is still available, but she does not propose to build upon it, as, after the monsoon, when she will have gained experience as to the kind of buildings which would be the most remunerative, and that another difficulty in the way of completing the buildings is the infancy of her children of her late partner, whose share of the expenditure cannot be obtained until a guardian is appointed by the Court, and it is decided whether they should have any partnership in the speculation. Read report, by the Resident Engineer, stating that the houses already erected and not let were more than Rs. 7,000, those of which the plans have been submitted will probably cost Rs. 8,000, and that if buildings of a similar description are put up on the remaining portion of the land the total expenditure will not exceed Rs. 25,000, wherein a reasonable margin is allowed for the ideas and requests of the lessee, and offered his assistance to find out their male companions. They declined his offer, but he persisted, and escorted them to the Station, where he found the two men waiting for the women. Of course, a scene occurred here. The police got scent of the case and at once came to the spot, and suspecting some foul play in the affair, they arrested the four persons. The ornaments they have with them are very valuable, some of them being set in diamonds."

DR. JOHNSON.—No matter what the subject was, nor what was to be the logical or analogical consequence of his confession of love to Miss Porter, he would be called cold-hearted for confessing (perhaps mistakenly) that he should not eat one bit of plum pudding the less if an acquaintance of his were found guilty of a crime and condemned to die.—or words to that effect. It was inconsistent for admiring such a "bottomless Whig" as Burke,—or were to be taxed with ridiculing Garrick one day as a mere trick-playing monkey, and defending him vigorously the next when attacked by some one else,—Johnson was always determined to be himself, and always was himself. He was himself in collecting round him so strange a household of companions who would have been miserable but for his generosity, and were to some extent miserable, and the causes of misery, in spite of his generosity, and in making rules to rule them in spite of their taunts and complaints against him. He was himself, in spurning the patronage of Chesterfield when he found out its utter insincerity; himself, in his strange acts of occasional penance; himself, and even scornfully avowed value for his dinner,—and for a good dinner; himself, in his strange and tender acts of humanity to the lower animals; himself, in his knockdown blows to his conversational companions; himself in his curious superstitions, and in his more than usual scepticisms. For a long time he disbelieved, as Mr. Stephen notes, the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon, though he believed in the Cock Lane ghost. But whatever he did or declined to do, whatever he believed or rejected, he was always the first to avow it, and assert his ownself as not only not ashamed, but eager to avow it, even though it were an act which he thought a blot on his own past life. It was this indomitable self-respect and dignity, in the highest sense, which gave not only much of the freshness and force to his conversation, but the grandeur to his life. His devotion to his wife and to his wife's memory,—she was said by those who knew her to have been an affected woman, who painted herself, and took no pains to preserve her personal beauty, though she was fifteen years older than he was,—his courage in carrying home a half-dying woman of bad character whom he found in the streets, and did his best to cure and to reform,—his incessant though rough benevolence to his poor dependants, and to the last all the traits of his remarkable character, bespeak a man who was never ashamed of himself when he thought himself right, and was never ashamed to be publicly ashamed of himself, when he thought himself wrong. It was this quality, almost as much as his great wit and strength of conversation, which made him the literary dictator of his time,—and it is in this quality that our own day needs his example most. A day in which men are almost ashamed to be odd, and quite ashamed to be inconsistent, in which a singular life, even if the result of intelligent and intelligible purpose, is almost regarded as a sign of insanity, and in which society imposes its conventional assumptions and insincerities on almost every one of us, is certainly a day when it will do more than usual good to revive the memory of that dangerous and yet tender literary bear who stood out amongst the men even of his day as one who, whatever else he was, was always true to himself, and that too in the most trying time of all, even when he had not been faithful to himself,—a man who was more afraid of his conscience than of all the world's opinion—and who towers above our own generation, just because he had the courage to be what so few of us are—proudly independent of the opinion in the midst of which he lived.—*Spectator.*

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations assembled at Poona on Saturday, H. E. the Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, presided, and the other members present were:—H. E. the Hon. Sir Charles Staveley, the Hon'ble J. Gibbs, L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I., the Advocate General (Mr. Marriott), E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., Col. W. C. Anderson, Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Syud Hussan Et Idroos, C.S.I., and Mackintosh Balfour.

THE PRESIDENCY ABKARI BILL.

The Honorable Mr. Ashburner introduced Bill No. 2 of 1878, a Bill to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay. Mr. Ashburner said—Your Excellency has just heard that H. E. the Viceroy has declared his willingness to consent to the Bill already passed by this Council with three trifling exceptions. The objections are, that the rights of Ourset

ed districts was 54.77 per 1,000, and the death-rate of each class in the same district was—

Infants under 1	173·16	per 1,000
Children 1 to 12	42·91	,, ,,
Adults 13 to 50	35·85	,, ,,
Old people over 50	176·16	,, ,,

Repeating the last calculation employing these figures instead of the figures for the whole Presidency, we get the following migration rates:—

Madha loss per 1,000		122·79
Badami ,,		91·33
Bagalkot ,,		115·82
Khatau ,,		95·46
Athni ,,		56·87
Man ,,		22·76
Sampgaon ,,		27·98

It will be noticed that in two cases, Bagalkot and Sampgaon, these estimated migration rates, if deducted from the total loss-rate, give figures below the recorded death-rate in the talukas. But the migration rates deducted from the loss-rates only give the excess loss which has taken place in each taluka during the six years ending January 1878, over and above that due to the loss by average mortality during the same period; three causes may have been in operation to produce this excess loss.

1st.—Migration of infants and old people accompanying migrating children and adults, of which, in the previous calculations, no notice has been taken.

2nd.—Excess mortality during the five years ending January 1877.

3rd.—Excess mortality during the year ending January 1878.

What proportion of the excess loss is attributable to each of these heads it is not possible to say.

TABLE D.—ASSUMED POPULATION OF 1878.

Talukas.	Total.	Infants under 1.	Children 1 to 12.	Adults 13 to 50.	Old People over 50.
Sangola	66,889	2,025	23,551	36,305	4,949
Madha	110,276	4,359	35,942	61,401	7,974
Man	66,924	2,469	20,934	34,649	7,972
Khatau	98,990	1,674	29,386	46,257	9,473
Bagalkot	116,968	3,494	33,351	65,510	9,238
Badami	121,318	3,355	40,697	67,540	9,766
Athni	124,731	3,665	37,825	67,126	10,115
Sampgaon	159,911	4,477	75,070	69,958	10,386
Ron	78,054	1,887	23,537	41,765	10,864
Kod	58,981	2,103	20,194	46,408	6,263

TABLE E.—ASSUMED LOSS since 1872.

Talukas.	Total.	Infants under 1.	Children 1 to 12.	Adults 13 to 50.	Old People over 50.
Sangola	6,193	771	2,551	1,943	927
Madha	27,069	3,109	5,989	13,271	1,741
Man	11,388	1,264	1,522	4,831	3,431
Khatau	13,523	1,772	4,215	5,905	3,473
Bagalkot	19,901	1,404	10,386	5,427	2,684
Badami	20,899	2,509	11,979	13,690	3,721
Athni	29,177	3,383	10,986	10,210	4,097
Sampgaon	13,758	2,627	5,612	4,623	896
Ron	9,269	1,088	3,904	1,968	2,309
Kod	3,499	578	4,981	+220	+1,799

TABLE F.—Loss per 1,000 of each Class per 1,000 of E. on D.

Talukas.	Total.	Infants under 1.	Children 1 to 12.	Adults 13 to 50.	Old People over 50.
Sangola	92·663	379·429	106·318	53·491	187·537
Madha	246·000	867·676	167·148	212·126	218·461
Man	171·725	458·899 (gain.)	57·809	87·035	139·426
Khatau	137·144	144·078	143·435	127·656	366·515
Bagalkot	169·209	579·207	332·338	120·291	430·381 (gain.)
Badami	264·117	747·839	294·780	198·852	87·914
Athni	187·169	590·847	156·827	152·102	297·315
Sampgaon	98·730	280·118	120·747	61·094	207·315
Ron	147·660	462·326	67·571	47·107	87·905 (gain.)
Kod	41·589	274·845	168·904	4·741	287·283 (gain.)

TABLE G.—Proportion Loss per 1,000 of each Class bears to Death-rate of same Class for 1877.

Talukas.	Infants under 1.	Children to 12.	Adults. 12 to 50.	Old over 50.	Loss per 1,000 of Popula-tion.	Recorded Death's per 1000.
Sangola	2·7	3·76	2·08	1·49	22·66	(-) 4·34
Madha	2·83	3·62	3·43	1·50	345·15	41·73
Man	2·46	3·03	2·43	1·49	171·73	29·23
Khatau	+·97	4·96	4·97	2·91	153·14	50·62
Bagalkot	3·37	9·86	5·66	4·69	163·29	33·72
Badami	6·13	15·25	7·26	3·09	254·11	104·31
Athni	2·96	5·46	5·93	1·64	187·10	75·72
Sampgaon	2·54	4·20	1·58	·69	98·78	79·93
Ron	3·96	4·77	5·73	1·85	272·64	105,79
Kod	1·94	5·57	+·18	+2·28	41·61	70·46

NOTE.—In the case of Ron, it is possible that the figures may be explained by a migration of children and adults out of the talukas in one periods, and of adults into the talukas at another. In the case of Kod, the same remarks apply, except that the figures show migration of old people as well as adults into the Talukas.

IS PEACE ASSURED?

We are told that the Berlin treaty provides for the provisional Russian administration and Russian occupation of Bulgaria by 50,000 men, the same to terminate in nine months. Now, looking at the course which history shows us to be the invariable rule of Russian procedure towards countries which she "provisionally" occupies, from the days of the partition of Poland to those of the annexation of Khiva and Bokhara, we are justified in asking the question—What will Europe do if, at the end of the nine months, Russia refuses on any pretext, to withdraw her army from Bulgaria? Will Europe endeavour to enforce the decision of the Congress? In other words, will the continued occupation of Bulgaria by Russia be regarded by the great Powers as a *casus belli*? It is absolutely certain that Russia will not withdraw her troops after nine months. She will stir up an insurrection which shall give her the requisite excuse for remaining to "keep order" in Bulgaria and "protect the Eastern Christians," and she will then reinforce her armies in that province and defy interference. So that if the terms of the Congress are to mean anything more than those of the treaty of 1856, we shall have war before the end of a year. But as we have before urged, the Congress having legalised the breach of former treaties, its own decisions are virtually deprived of all force and significance, and may be neglected or directly traversed with impunity.

There is no power but force of arms which can compel Russia to keep her engagements. She will break these as she has invariably broken all previous engagements and the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers, especially the Prime Minister of England, have in assuming that Russia will observe the conditions of any treaty without compulsion, permitted themselves to be overreached, as we think designedly, rather than face the complication of war. At the end of the nine months, the same unworthy considerations will prevail, and the result, *viz.*, the assimilation of the whole of Bulgaria into the Russian system, will be permitted. The Russian triumph and the defeat of Great Britain's policy on the Eastern Question will then be accomplished facts.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKEY.

(*Englishman.*)

It is perhaps not generally known, and has been noticed, we believe, by only one Anglo-Indian journal, that the island of Cyprus had been offered on a previous occasion by Russia to England as part of her share of the Turkish empire. This was in 1844, on the occasion of the Czar's visit to London. The main object of the visit was, as Nelson relates, "to prepare the British Government, in secret and confidential conferences, for the designs of Russia upon the Turkish empire. It was intended to unfold the pitiable state of weakness to which that State was reduced, and the absolute necessity of the principal Powers of Europe concurring in the measures to be adopted in the event, which might ere long occur, of its entire dissolution. What the tenor of these conferences was is not yet fully known; but they may be inferred from what has since been published in regard to the proposals of the Czar to Sir H. Seymour, the English ambassador at St. Petersburg. These were the cession of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bulgaria to Russia; of Servia, Bosnia, and the coast of the Adriatic to Austria; of Egypt and Cyprus to England; and the establishment of a power, under the protection of Russia, in Roumelia and Constantinople." What answer Great Britain gave to these proposals, continues the historian, "is not known; but the event has proved that it was not such as to disturb the diplomatic relations of the two countries, or prevent the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, when it deemed the proper moment arrived, from proceeding of its own authority to carry them into execution. Possibly posterity may say that, for the interests of the British empire, so deeply implicated in the passage to India by the Red Sea, a more advantageous arrangement could not have been proposed: for Egypt secured that communication, and Cyprus was a guard, at Sea at least, against the encroachments of Russia. But it would have been unjust, for it involved the spoliation of a friendly Power; and it is to be hoped England may never have cause to regret having acted as the Athenian people did, when a similar proposition was submitted to them by Aristides." The arrangement here described has not been carried out in its entirety, but its lines have been pretty closely maintained by the present Congress and by England and Russia in their separate agreement.

"The rolling wheels that runneth often round,
The hardest steele in tract of time doth teare:
And drizling drops, that often doe redound,
The firmest flint doth in continuance weare."

British policy can, perhaps, hardly be compared with either steel or adamant, but the virtue of persistency is strikingly illustrated by the certain, if gradual, disintegration it has undergone, and is still undergoing, under the influence of Russia's untiring "cut and come again" tactics.

Constantinople remains, and Egypt remains, for the nonce, while, on the other hand, encroachments not embraced in the above proposals have been made by Russia in Armenia. We have, ostensibly at least, avoided the odium of spoliation by the *quid pro quo* we have given Turkey in the shape of protection; but the very nature of the bargain indicates a sensible degradation of the political status of that Power, altogether independent of the territorial losses incurred by her. The mere fact that France is totally ignored in the present arrangements is, moreover, a strong presumptive argument against the probability of their proving final.

SPORT IN AUSTRALIA.

HIGGINS'S CHALLENGE TO TRICKETT.

The public will probably be anxious to know how Trickett has taken the telegram to the effect that John Higgins, the champion rower of England, has intimated his intention to row Trickett for the championship of the world. It may be as well to state that Trickett's equanimity is not much disturbed by the news. Privately, he has received no definite information of Higgins's intentions, and thinks that when he does the time will then arise for speaking decisively of the matter. Many people have sneered at the Englishman for taking, as they think, an unfair advantage of Trickett's accident to his hand. Trickett knows Higgins personally, and entertains a high opinion of his character. At the same time he argues that, as Higgins is the best man in England, he will, if he comes to Australia, prove a most formidable opponent. As Trickett wishes to act fair and above board, he speaks very decisively on the matter of challenges just now. His hand is still bad, although the wound caused by removing the joint of third finger on his left hand is healing well. Until it is perfectly healed, however, and becomes strong, he thinks it would be unfair for any one to challenge him to pull. Even when he has recovered the effect of his injuries, it is a question whether his rowing powers will not be interfered with to some extent. His remark is, "If a man's fingers are not intended for use, what are they there for?" He does not think his chance of success will be marred by his accident, serious though it has been. He is very solicitous about the interests of his friends, and his principal desire appears to be to do honour to his country and justice to his backers. If Higgins decides to come here at once, it will probably be five months before he can train and pull a match with Trickett. By that time Trickett's hand may be well: but if it should not be, he will not pull whatever the consequence may be, for he dislikes accepting the chances of failure. His anxiety is for the hand to get well, that he may row anyone who challenges him. Trickett will be very happy then to see Higgins or anyone else. In the meantime he has the sympathy of the people here and enjoys their confidence.—*Sydney Mail.*

J. ROBERTS. JUN., *versus* F. SHORTER.

A rare treat has been afforded in Sydney during the past week, to those interested in the game of billiards by Mr. J. Roberts, Jun., the champion billiard player of England, and Mr. Frederick Shorter, the third best player of the game in England, who have for six evenings exhibited their skill at the Masonic Hall to very fair assemblages. Mr. Roberts, during his recent, and first, visit to the Australian colonies, it will be remembered, had to meet professional and amateur players who were so many degrees below his power that very long odds had to be given in every game which he played. In consequence of this the matches were shorn of more than a little of their interest, and Mr. Roberts wisely determined, if he ever again essayed a tour to bring a first-class player with him. In Mr. Shorter he has secured a very brilliant exponent of the game—one who is but a few points inferior to himself, and the lovers of billiard who attend the matches are thus enabled to see games which are not altogether one-sided. Mr. Shorter, although he is only about 25 years old, is a thorough master of the game, which he has evidently made the study of life. His all round play although not quite equal to the champion's, is brilliant, and with the "telling spot stroke" he is an adept. The odds—250 in 1000 points—which he usually receives, places him on equal terms with Mr. Roberts, and a little luck (and what game is without it?) turns the balance on either side. There is very little difference noticeable in the style of the players. Mr. Roberts plays a straightforward game which is utterly devoid of "flashy" strokes, and where it is practicable he prefers the all-round game to scoring by repeated spot shots.

From the following particulars of each night's proceedings it will be learned that the play throughout has been very level. Shorter won the first match, 1000 up—in which he received 250 points—by 100 points, but on the following evening he had to strike his colours to the champion, who won a game of billiards, 750 up, in which Shorter received 175 points and a beating of 123 points. But the same night Shorter easily beat Roberts four games of pyramids. The next evening Shorter lost a game of 500 up, the spot-stroke barred, in which he received the odds of 125 points, but this was followed by a victory on his side of a game 500 up, in which the spot winning hazard was allowed. The fourth exhibition resulted in a win for Roberts of a game of 1000 up, after almost exciting contest; and the fifth night brought even play—the champion winning a game 500 up where the spot stroke was barred, and Shorter winning the game where it was allowed.—*Sydney Mail, May 25.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

INDIAN RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Sir Arthur Cotton, as usual, endeavours in his letter in *The Times* of to-day to bring down the paying powers of Indian railways. He denies that last year they earned an average of 5½ per cent., and he increases the capital cost so as to reduce the receipts to 3½ per cent. The statement which appeared in your impression of the 20th inst. was, as explained at the time, founded on the returns relating to last year's working. It was not put forward so much for the purpose of showing what the Government lost or gained—for there are other matters to be considered on this point—but what the rate of earnings were on the capital which has been accepted by the Government and the companies as the cost of the undertakings. The accounts are carefully prepared and audited, and that relating to capital cannot be altered to please Sir Arthur Cotton or anybody else.

I do not, however, complain of Sir Arthur Cotton, regarding the matter from his point of view, but he is bound to be accurate before he makes a positive assertion. He is not, of course, intentionally inaccurate, but experience of his figures and statements leads one to fear that prejudice has made him careless when dealing with undertakings which he tries to discredit.

First, as to the land, which he puts down as costing £8,000,000. I do not know how he arrives at that sum; I have never seen any such amount named by an official authority, and I believe it is much too high. It is right, however, the principle that the cost of land should in ordinary cases be added to the capital of a railway; but in the case of Indian railways the land is given free by the Government, who in return obtain the conveyance of mails without charge and the carriage of troops at reduced rates. So far, therefore, as financial results are concerned, the diminution of the receipt of the companies under these heads may be set off against the interest on the cost of land.

In the second item mentioned by Sir Arthur Cotton—viz, the amount due by the railways to the Government for arrears of guaranteed interest (which I submit is not a proper capital charge), I am again at a loss to understand how he arrives at the sum of £53,000,000. The gross sum which has been advanced is £66,212,000, but £39,409,880 has been paid back (and every year this amount is increased), so that £26,802,303 only remains at the present time at the debit of the companies—just half what Sir A. Cotton puts it at.

He is in like manner much beyond the mark when he speaks, somewhat loosely, of £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 having been realised from traffic on account of the famine, arguing therefrom that this year the receipts will be much less. The fact is, that £1,000,000 would be more than has been thus realized.

I still maintain, therefore, that the Indian railways last year yielded more than 5 per cent. all round; that as much as £9 per cent. was realised by the East Indian Railway; and I might have added that, during the second half of the year, one railway—the Eastern Bengal—earned at the rate of £13 per cent. per annum.

JULAND DANVERS.

AN OLD SPEECH.

A CONTEMPORARY has published a verbatim report of the close of Mr. Disraeli's first speech in the House of Commons; here it is. It was made in 1837, in reply to an attack of O'Connell upon Sir F. Burdett for deserting the Liberal cause:—

I stand here to-night, sir—here the noise in the House became so general that the hon. gentleman could not proceed for some time; when the confusion had somewhat subsided, he said:) I stand here to-night, sir, not formally, but in some degree virtually, the representative of a considerable number of members of Parliament. (Bursts of laughter.) Now, why smile? (Continued laughter.) Why envy me? (Here the laughter became general.) Why should I not have a tale to unfold to-night? (Roars of laughter.) Do you forget that band of 158—those ingenuous and inexperienced youths to whose unsophisticated minds the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in those tones of winning pathos—(Excessive laughter, and loud cries of "Question.")—Now, a considerable misconception exists in the minds of many members on this side of the House as to the conduct of her Majesty's Government with regard to these elections, and I wish to remove it. I will not twit the noble lord opposite with opinions which are not ascribable to him, or to his more immediate supporters, but which were expressed by the more popular section of his party some few months back. (Question, question.) About that time, sir, when the bell of our cathedral announced the death of the monarch—(Oh, oh! and much laughter)—we all then read 'sir,—(Groans and cries of "oh!") We all then read——(Laughter and great interruption)——I know nothing which to me is more delightful than to show courtesy to a new member, particularly if he happens to speak to me from the party opposed to myself. (Hear, hear.) At that time we read that it was the death-knell of Toryism, that the doom of that party was sealed, that their funeral obsequies were about to be consummated. (Laughter). We were told that, with the dissolution of that much-vilified Parliament which the right hon. baronet had called together, the hopes and prospects of the Tories would be thrown for ever to the winds—(Laughter)—and that affairs were again brought exactly to what they were at the period when the hurried Mr. Hudson rushed into the chambers of the Vatican. (Immense laughter. I do not impute these sanguine hopes to the noble lord himself particularly, because I remember that, shortly afterwards, the noble lord, as if to check the new and sanguine expectations of his followers, came forward with a manifesto informing them that the Tories could not expire in a moment, but the Ministry in a reform parliament might depend upon having a working majority of 100, which was to be extended upon great occasions to 125 and 130. Now, Sir—(Question, question)—this is the question, and I am going to ask the noble lord for our instruction. ("Oh!" and great interruption.) We only wish to know this simple fact, whether the great occasion on which the working majority was to increase from 100 to 125 or 130, is upon the question of an election ballot?—(Cheers and groans)—and whether the Grenville Act has not been given forth to the people that it is impossible that an impartial tribunal can be obtained in this House?

(Oh, oh! Question, question.) If hon. members think it is fair thus to interrupt me, I will submit.

Great laughter.) I would not act so to anyone, that is all I can say. (Laughter, and cries of "Go on.") But I beg simply to ask—— (Oh! and loud laughter.) Nothing is so easy as to laugh. (Roars of laughter.) I really wish to place before the House what is our position. When we remember all this—when we remember all that, in spite of the support of the hon. gentleman, the member for Dublin, and his well-disciplined phalanx of patriots, and, in spite of all this, we remember the amatory eclogue—roars of laughter—the old loves and new loves that took place between the noble lord, the Times of the day, Lord Benoh, and the learned Daphne of Liskeard—loud laughter and cries of "Question"—which appeared as a fresh instance of the *amoris redintegratio*—excessive laughter—when we remember at the same time that, with emancipated Ireland and enslaved England on the one hand a triumphant nation, on the other the groaning people, and notwithstanding the noble lord secure on the pedestal of power, may wield in one hand the keys of St. Peter, and—— (Here the hon. member was interrupted with such loud and incessant bursts of laughter that it was impossible to know whether he really closed his sentence or not.) The hon. member concluded in these words:—Now, Mr. Speaker, we see this philosophical prejudice of man. (Laughter and cheers.) I respect cheers even when they come from the lips of political opponents. (Renewed laughter.) I think, sir——(Hear hear and repeated cries of "Question, question") I am not at all surprized sir, at the reception which I have received (Continued laughter.) I have begun several times many things—(Laughter)—and I have succeeded at last. (Fresh cries of "Question.") Ay, and though I sit down now, the time will come when you will hear me. The hon. member delivered the last sentence in a very loud tone, and resumed his seat amidst cheers from the Opposition, and much laughter from the Ministerial benches.

PEOPLE employing servants should be careful how they meddle with characters. A syce has just recovered in the Rangoon Small Cause Court Rs. 30 damages from his master for the destruction of two characters which had been deposited by him with his master at the commencement of the service. The latter finding his pony neglected dismissed the syce, and only returned one of the characters, with the words "whilst with me he shamefully neglected his work" endorsed over the previous good character. In Court the defendant acknowledged having destroyed the other character which the Judge thought displayed an absence of reasonable care of such an important document. Servants are often very annoying here, but in writing to that effect it would be as well if masters did so on a separate piece of paper, and not across any previous characters that have been given, otherwise they may find themselves cast in damages as the defendant in the case under notice was. We may state the plaintiff in the case estimated his damages at nearly five times the sum at which the Court decreed them.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

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